Over a Million and a Half of Government

Treasurer Spinner sent \$1,670,000 in gold to Asant Treasurer Folger, at New York, with orders to advertise it for sale or disposal at private sale. It is the gold interest on bonds held by him as trustee Relegraph Monopolists Coming to Grief-A Thorough Investigation Promised.

the great telegraphic monopolists. When Congress eassembles he proposes to ask for a committee to investigate the subject of telegraph business in this ountry, with power to send for persons and papers. He intends, this time, to summon as witnesses the operators themselves, who will, he thinks, be able o furnish information hitherto withheld by the Western Union Company. The latter, when summoned heretofore, have condescended only to give information as suited their own purposes, which was precisely the kind not desired by Con

sylvania Wants a Representative in the Cabinet.

Mowry B. Lowry, called upon the President to-day to ascertain what chance there is for the appointment of one of Pennsylvania's favorite sons to place in the Cabinet. In order to impress the Prestdent with the idea of their importance, they stated that they represented the Legislature of Pennsylvania. It is notorious, however, that there was out one member of the Legislature in the party; and he is believed to represent no person besides himself. The committee, it appears, was specially pardelphia, who they insisted should be made Attorney General in place of the present umbent, Judge Hoar. The President said there was no vacancy in the Cabinet, and, as a consequence, he could not consider the claims of any erson whose name might be presented. The com mittee left greatly disgusted with the result of their interview. It is evident that Brewster intends to leave no stone unturned to compass his object of a Cabinet position.

Eighth of January Celebration. A banquet was given and a flag was raised at the St. Louis Hotel to-day by the proprietress, Mrs. E.

A. Pollard, in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. It was the only celebration The Proposed World's Fair at Washington. A public meeting was held to-night at Lincoln's

Hall in furtherance of the proposed international fair. Probably 3,000 persons were present, including a number of Congressmen. Addresses were de livered by Dr. Starsberry, Colonel Fancy, General Garfield, Thomas B. Bryan, of Chicago, General Howard and Colonel W. H. Patlip. Much enthusiasm was manifested. The following resolution was

Resolved, That we will, with renewed effort, urge apon Congress the passage of the bill now pending before it for the organization of the International Industrial Exhibition, believing that it is feasible and practicable, and, if held, will be successful and of immense service to the industrial interests of the entire nation and an incalculable benefit to the whole country.

Encouraging letters were received from the Governors of Kansas, Alabama, Indiana, Wisconsin and Maryland. Weekly Currency Statement.

Amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during

the week, \$600,600.

SHIPMENTS.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New York. \$200,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Foston 100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia 75,000 

Total shipments.....\$517,618 The Treasurer holds in trust for the national banks as security for circulation, \$342,425,050, and public deposits, \$19,041,000; national bank notes burned during the week, \$182,950; total amount burned to date, \$18,007,907; bank currency issued for bilis destroyed during the week, \$238,849; total amount paid by the Treasurer, \$18,689,000; balance due for mutilated notes, \$218,817; bank circulation outstanding at this date, \$299,680,957; fractional currency destroyed during the week, \$538,000.

Inefficient Internal Revenue Officers. Several gaugers in Pennsylvania and Ohio have been reported recently to Commissioner Delano for a violation of their duty, particularly in failing to have their stamps properly cancelled, and have had their commissions revoked.

## HAYFIEN AFFAIRS.

Interview With General Tate, the Haytier Minister-He Has no Official Information of the Fall of Salnave-His Views on the Political Situation in Hayti and St. Do-WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1870.

General Alexander Tate, the Haytien Minister in this city, is not yet in receipt of official information as to the state of affairs in his republic. In conversation a few evenings since he expressed the following views in regard to the revolution in his country and on things in general:—
CORRESPONDENT—General, the news from Hayti is

not so encouraging as your friends might desire? General TATE-No, sir, it is not. Still I have heard nothing from President Sainave nor any of his government. President Salnave will hold out till the last. I am prepared for the worst. From all that I can learn I have no doubt but the revolution has triumphed. I am sorry for the success of the hopes we had in the new relations between my country and the United States, resulting in a long period of peace. Hayti is a rich country and has great resources. If the government were once settled in a durable form the rapid development of wealth and power would be surprising to the whole world. When I came to this country I had made up my mind, and in this I was but carrying out my instructions, to exert every energy I pos sessed in drawing together in as close union as possible our two countries. Since the equality of the races has been recognized in your country our interest in the United States has become great indeed. We know your power, we know your enterprise. We have now identity of interes with you, and I hoped this might now be cemented

with you, and I hoped this might now be cemented into a lasting friendship. In regard to commercial intercourse I nope to see trade diverted to the United States, where it should come, and to see the American hag more frequently in our inids.

Correspondent—Well, you do not despair of this, should President Salnave succumb?

General Tate—No, I do not; but there was more prospect in President Salnave remaining in power. The revolution, as you know, is divided. There are three leaders, and their interests and aims vary. Should they see the wisdom and general welfare of union, should they harmonize in the establishment of the new government, the disaster will be less and may result in good. The only hope of a restoration of quiet is in the prevalence of this policy. Should this union occur I have no doubt the country will remain quiet for a long time.

Correspondent—I has been stated that you have opened negotiations with this government looking to the allenation of territory; how is that?

General Tate—I have seen something about negotiating for the disposal of Mole St. Nicholas. I can say that is not true. My instructions were to shape my course here as I thought to the best welfare of Hayti. I was not told to do any particular thing; I had discretion in the matter. But there are main tungs that I can do which would benefit Hayti. The first thing I had in view was to strengther the friendly feeling between the two countries, and the second thing to bring them into closer business relations.

Covernment Heading Off the Wall

Street Gamblers.

Government Heading Off the Wall

Street Gamblers.

Private Sales of Gold in

New York.

A ROD IN PICKLE FOR MONOPOLISTS

A ROD IN PICKLE FOR MONOPOLISTS

The Telegraph System to be

Ventilated.

Washington, Jan. 5, 1578.

Over a Million and a Half of Government Gold at Private Sale.

Other mission here, and that I propose to carry out as iar as I can. Whatever may be the turn of affairs in my government in hope I shall be able to make it convenient to tensaft in your country and assiss in the elevation of wars can be need a wonderful change. This is the greatest monument to the enlightenment and justice of your nation—the entranchement of the biack race.

Contract Targe—Nothing at all; but I must say I am deity all the St. Domingo of the latted States contemplates securing a position on the island. I think to get a foothoid at Samana until the Dominicans become familiar with your institutions is decidedly the best policy. I lear complete annexation at once might leave to difficulty. The island of St. Domingo, in view of the construction of the Darien Canal, is an absolute necessity to the United States. It is better than Cuba. It has in the hue of trade between New York and what will be the Guif entrance of the canal, and in the same position in regard to Europe and the east coast of South America, so that it will be the center of the trade of the world. Your death of the world what St. Thomas is on a small scale commercially to the West Indies.

The General Ida not allude to his own portion of the island, thougas it was evident in his conversation the field of the world was St. Thomas is on a small scale commercially to the West Indies.

The General Ida not allude to his own portion of the island, thougas it was evident in his conversation.

The General did not allude to his own portion of the island, though it was evident in his conversation that what applied to Dominica he felt would be equally beneficial to Hayu.

#### FINE ARTS.

Architecture. Street architecture in New York will doubtless greatly modified if the grand design for an arcade railway on Broadway, gotten up and recommended by Mr. Melville C. Smith, and approved by an almost unanimous vote of the Senate and Assembly of our State, should ever be carried into execution. Meanwhile the most striking feature of our street architecture is its utter contrast to the splendid monotony of Haussmannized Paris. Variety seems to be its only law. Perhaps the French attignement might be advantageously applied here to single blocks of houses, leaving all liberty so far as concerns the style and decorations of each front. In some cases the juxtaposition of buildings, unlike each other in dimensions and in every other respect, nuiltiles the pleasing or imposing effect which any Fourth avenue, within a short distance, a little gothic church is altogether everwhelmed and crushed by the vast edifice lately erected by the Young Men's Christian Association, and the bewildering confusion of the spectator is still further complicated by that Byzantine structure the Academy of Design. It cannot be denied, however, that it is owing to the infinite variety which we have

mentioned that some of our avenues offer superb street views and that Broadway itself is unique. If we are to have a distinctively national architecture we may expect to see the first signs of it in our steamboats those floating palaces, in our railway station houses and in private dwellings specially adapted to the exigencies of American life. It is said toat a Southern lady, Mrs. Irwin, a sister of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, has secured a patent for an improvement in the construction of houses which promises to create a new era in architecture Mrs. Irwin claims that six walled or hexagonal apartments are not only more artistically beautiful but also cheaper and stronger than the quadrangular form. The hexagonal building would certain! be preferable to the octagonal, which attracted much attention a few years ago, but failed to prove either practicable or popular.

Sculpture.

Two or three basts and bas retiefs by Launt Thompson, the deservedly distinguished American sculptor, are among the spiendid prizes offered to subscribers to the Doré Art Union.

Can no effectual protest be made in the interest of true art against absurd Congressional grants to mere stone cutters who have a manua for making what they call "equestrian statues," and who manifestly know more about the mysteries of "log rolling" than about sculpture? Why should the people be taxed for the payment of large sums of money for catting off the head of McClellan from one of these 'equestrian statues" and replacing it with a head of Grant? The same body and the same old horse may be deemed by "the artist" equally good enough for either of these famous generals. But a real sculptor would feel bound to make entirely different designs were he called upon for equestrian statues of both. Thorwaldsen has been severely and justly consured for having cunningly substituted a figure of Æsculaptus for one of Truth, and for having managed to "do" the Danish government with a duplicate when they fancied it was an original. We want no American Thorwaldsen whose only claim to such a title would be pased on

Goupil's Picture Gallery.

At Goupil's four pictures have lately attracted special attention - "Damascus," by Church: "Paul Before Agrippa," by Victor Nehlig; "Resignation," by Carr Brandt, and a fine portrait of a dog by W. J. Hays.

imagination. It recalls to mind all the brilliant descriptions of this most ancient city in the world by Lamartine and many other tourists who, more fortunate than Mohammed bimself, bave not only seen but entered it. There is a tradition current among the Mohammedans that when their prophet beheld Damascus from the summit of the western hills he was so transported by the beauty of the scene that he halted suddenly and would not descend to the city. "There is but one paradise destined for man ?" he exclaimed; "as for me, I am resolved not to choose mine in this world." Kelly, in his "Syria and the Holy Land," alludes to this tradition, which he shows, however, to be apocryphal. His description of the scene might well have suggested it as a grand subject for picture. An interminable plate, he says, seems stretched out beneath your for the low chain of lills that bound it on the east melt into the distant orizon and are lost to sight as they mingle with the fiery sky of the great desert. In the foreground an unbroken expanse of gardens and orchards advances up to the very foot of the cliff on which you stand, forming a circuit of more than fifty miles. in the midst of it, about two miles from the western hills, is the beautiful city, with its picturesque minarets, its domes and glittering crescents, like a fleet riding at anchor upon a little sea of the most richly variegated foliage. In transferring to canvas the majestic loveliness of such a view Mr. Church had, of course, an opportunity to display many of the qualities which have characterized his previous pictures and have made famous as a landscapist. The mountain snadows are very finely rendered. But certain forced effects are not satisfactory. Even the somewhat strange light of the setting sun could not reveal so distinctly at such a distance even what little he shows of Damascus. The vivid greens and heavy browns are not happily harmonized, and the river seems to be running up hill. In fine, this large painting of "Damascus" is not so great a work of art as "The Valley of Lebanon," an exquisite little picture by Mr. Church, which was exhibited some

ime ago at Goupil's. Nehlig's "Paul Before Agrippa" is admirable in composition and drawing, and is vigorously painted; but it seems at first sight to have somewnat less vitality and action than several powerful works which have placed this artist in the front rank of living figure painters. The difficulty, however, is inherent in the subject; for it is as impossible to paint the eloquence of Paul as it would be to

paint a lover's sigh or the fragrance of a rose. Brandt's "Resignation" is characterized particu larly by the peculiar luminous vapor enveloping the lovely head, with its usturned, expressive face, and answering the desired purpose infinitely better than he nimbus with which the old masters used to endrele every head of their saints.

Landseer himself would have praised Hays' lifeike "Portrait of a Dog." Animal painters rarely can add to their specialty remarkable skill as land scapists, but the sky, the background and various accessories in the painting tell the story at once, and we see by the runled fur of the dog that the wind of a lowering day in the hunting season is blowing.

Somerville Art Gallery. The walls of this gallery are completely lined with a collection of oil paintings of extraordinary vigor and interest, the fruit of several years' study in Northern Europe by Alexander Wust, and repre-senting the strange, wild scenery of Norway, Lap-

land and Sweden. "Grand, gloomy and peculiar" are the epithets to apply to that scenery, and to Mr. landscapist in town who paints nature in her savage aspects of stern, solitary grandeur, doing so in a bold, strong manner all his own, "Sögne Förd," one of these pictures, fully justifies the distinction which this artist has won abroad. The spectator is transported to Norway. Huge, beetling crags stand abruptly over the narrow stream that winds from the towering mountains in the distance.

Overhead is a tumbled mass of torn, ragged clouds through which shines the wan, pale moonlight. A few people in a boat serve to give an idea of pro portion to the gigantic rocks. The treatment is highly effective. Among the other striking pictures by Mr. Wüst, on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, are "A Waterfall in the Hardanger Förd, Norway:" "Driving Down the Reindeer, Lapland; "Coast Scene Among the Luffoden Islands," and "Scene in Gudrangen Ford, Norway." We have only space to add that the whole collection, together with several pictures by Mr. Eugene Meeks, another American artist, will be sold at auction on Friday evening, January 14.

Ladies' Art Association. The Ladies' Art Association held its annual recep-tion yesterday at Chinton Hall. The attendance was quite large. Besides inspecting the many excellent pictures—the work of the fair members—placed on exhibition the association was entertained with music, dispensed by a skilful pianist. The ladies assembled busied themselves in attentions to specially invited guests, and with artistic talk, criticism and general conversation the hours between two and five, devoted to the entertainment, were pleasantly occupied. Many of the pictures on exhibition peasessed merit, more especially some fruit pieces. Taken altogether, the eximption of paintings was very creditable to the Lanies' Art Association and showed great promise for the future. We have not too many such associations and the taste for art is not so furly developed among us as it should be, so the progress of these spirited ladies will be watched with interest. quite large. Besides inspecting the many excellent

#### AFFINITY VERSUS MATRIMONY.

Another Illustration of the Great Social Struggle.

How an Unfaithful Husband Was Overtaken by Justice-Jersey to the Rescue-Rapid Shifting of Scenes—The Sermon on Brooklyn Heights Declared Heterodox in the Faithful Little State-The Battle Ground for Home

When the wise man was asked who was the greatest preacher in his day he replied "Example." and that reply stands on record as a traism never disputed in any code of ethics. In these days we novelty which keeps ahead of the rest of the world and leaves the moralist, the philosopher and the rhetorician tugging at the coat-talls of old Father Time, and almost in despair that he will eve slacken his pace. All good men hope that the career which points to the dark abyss as the goal will be of short duration, and that the eleventh hour can be utilized to check the advance of pernicious theories which are ever the preludes of great social evils There is no question of our time on which so much depends as the inviolability of the marriage tie which must be regarded as the cohesive power surely as the great law of nature "moulds a tear." The divorce law, the Fourier system and the doctrine of amnittes are so many disturbing forces, which can no more overcome the higher force that the transit of Venus, the passage of a comet or the falling of a meteor can destroy the cohesion of the earth or arrest it in its orbit. Though the violations of the matrimonial bonds have been quite common during the past few years, it was only when the evil culminated in the Richardson-McFarland case that

cuiminated in the Richardson-McFarland case that public attention was attracted to this question, and people have since regarded it with grave apprehensions. But it is consoling to know that while men in high places and men claiming to stand in holy places lend their sanction to the growing evil there is still left a sense of justice somewhere, as the following case will show:

William van Zailen was married a year ago, and he and his wife lived on the most amicable terms in North Seventh street, Williamsburg. Six weeks ago he begrad to stay away at hight from his home, and for three weeks he remained out in this was. His wife's suspicions were aroused, and on Thursday hast she traced him to the residence of one Margaret Nagher, in Seventh street. She thereapon upbraded him for his midelity, and threatened to expose him if he did not abandon his new hands forthwith. Here commended a regular domestic war, the husband feeling lumiliated and mornfied at being detected so openly, and the wile learning with midganton and jeatousy that such a state of things had so long existed without her knowledge. William at length struck on a plan by which he thought be could rid himself of a troublesome burden, or, as people would express it some years

white motgatator and planotay that sure a state of things had so long existed without her knowledge. Whitem at length acrowd or a plan by which he thought be could rid himself of a troublesome burden, or, as peopie would express it some years ago, of a wile. Accordingly, on Friday alternoon a collection of furniture was packed on a wagon in North Seventh street, a wank and a whisper were enough for the driver, and half an hour arterwards Williamsburg was as galitiess of the presence of Van Zailen and his new attraction, Margaret, as if they never had existed. The scene changes, and the same wagon, after crossing the Brooklyn and Jersey ferries, stops at a house in Dutch row, Hudson tity, and the work of unloading commences. All this time wife No. I was not sleeping. She had her spies out, and the husband had scarcely established himself in the new quarters, where he fondly hoped he would be free from any intrusion or annoyance from wife No. I, when the latter presented herself before him. Here was a dilemina, he looked daggers at her, and the interview, or rather conflict, which followed was short, sharp and decisive. He struck her a heavy blow on the face, which felled her to the ground, and there he left her, deserted, powerless and stunned, to crawfor off as best she could.

The scene again changes, and we find her in the office of kecorder Aidriage, where she told her story, and the humane magistrate was not needless of her condition. He issued a warrant for the arrest of the unnatural husband, who was soon brought up by officer Relly and confronted with the injured woman. The fact that she carried her child in her arms when she received the stunning blow made the fellow's conduct still more outrageous and brutal. The Recorder informed him that whatever lessons he may have learned on Brooklyn Heights with regard to his obligations as a husband, he would not be permitted to put such theories into practice in New Jersey, Such doctrines were never recognized in that State, and the man who was foolhardy enough

appears that she has money enough to make I comfortable, and Van Zailen obtained sums from h at different times amounting in the aggregate to \$150. Wife No. 2, or, as the Recorder styled ner, "Mate No. 1," remains in Dutch row to guard the premises and furniture and await the deliverance of her "Dear William" from captivity. Jersey jusof her "Dear Whitam" from captwity. Jersey jus-tice is not only sure, but it is very often swift. During the investigation at the Recorder's Court in Hudson City gesterday morning every person present declared the case to be outrageous in the fullest sense of the word.

## HEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

This society, composed of venerable gentlemen of establishing their family pedigree, met last evening at No. 64 Medison avenue-a really quiet and pleasant retreat. Ten members were present. But though few in the matter of numbers, to their hearts' content they transacted business of a great nature—that is, to them. These men, not in "buckram" clad, but in good, solid, genteel broadcloth clothes, suggested, through Dr. Holton, a circular of inquiries, to be printed and stereotyped, regarding the compilation of pedigrees, and, at last, such rules that should hereafter govern their admissions. Each, after much discussion, were adopted by the genealogical "old boys," and then came the pith of the evening—the pedigrees of the "Winslow" and "Parsons" families. With consummate rhetoric, and considerable pride Dr. Holton read from the year 1859 the origin of the "Winslows" and from the year 1859 the origin of the "Winslows" and from the year 1859 the principal of the reasociation. and at last society could be greatly helped by the action of their body.

This society, in connection with the "Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots," "National Veteran Temperance Corps" and the "American Philological Society," have decided to raise a building fund of \$150,000 for the erection of a fire-proof building, for the purposes of their own and associated societies business. The committee appointed to carry out this object are Alexander knox, Samuel Hanson Cox, D, D.; Charles B. Esore and Wittam Howe. cloth clothes, suggested, through Dr. Holton, a cir-

## THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

No Probability of an Early Adjustment of Difficulties-The Typographical Union to the Rescue of the Strikers-Resolutions and Despatches.

Contrary to general expectations the telegraph

operators' strike is still in full blast. It was thought perators and the Western Union Company would be adjusted within forty-eight hours; but from reli is quite evident the monopoly do not as yet contem-plate acceding to the few and just demands of the operators, while it is equally evident that the strik-ers will not abandon their position until the company consent to a reinstatement, at the original salary, of every man removed in California. They ask for no increase of salary for themselves: but they are determined to protect their defenceless brothers on the Pacific slope from either an unjust reduction of their wages or from being renorselessly kicked out, simply because they belong to the Telegraphers' League; and to accomplish these ends they are leaving nothing that is honorable undone. The workingmen throughout the whole country, too, are coming to their assistance, and the Executive Committee in this city are constantly receiving despatches from all points offering not only sympathy but greenbacks. Happily, how ever, they are not as yet in need of pecuniary assistance and they feel confident of their ability to stay away from their desks just as long as the Western Union Telegraph Company can afford to let them

held another large meeting, at No. 270 Grand street. There was, as usual, a full complement of ladies present, and their glowing and confident faces beto kened anything but a disposition to quit the "boys" until the object of the strike shall have been fully

The chairman read some thirty or forty despatches, which had been received since their last neeting from every section of the North, South, East and West, encouraging them, in the most glow ing terms, to hold out to the deatu against the gigantic monopoly, and assuring them of the most cordial support. The following was received from Chicago, dated January 7:—

Bunnans:—
Typographical Union just handed us copy of resolution passed at their meeting to-night, declaring entirely in sympathy with us in this contest. All comfortably settled for three months siege if necessary. Also the following from Chicago:-

Also the following from Chicago:—
En. Coperand, Nashville:—
Whereas a strike has taken place among the telegraph operators of the United States, members of the Telegraph operators of the United States, members of the Telegraph operators of the United States, members of the Telegraph operators of the United States, members of the Telegraph operators of the States of Operators employed by the Western Union Telegraph Operators on a strike of operators, therefore,
Resolved, That the Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, tenders to the telegraph operators on a strike our sincere sympathy in their contest with the powerful and exacting monopoly which has heretofore succeeded in erwibing all competition.

President Chicago Typographical Union.

The following, from Nashville, January 7, was read amid great enthusiasm:—

The Printers' Union held a meeting this evening. The president has sent the action of the meeting to all officers of the Union that can be reached by telegraph.

LANAGAN.

Mr. Troup, of the National Labor Union, was

Mr. Troup, of the National Labor Union, was again present and read the following, which he had just received from Nashville:
To ALL THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

To ALI, THE TPOGRAPHICAL UNION STATES:
The strike of the Telegraphers' League for the protection of the defenceies members of the Pacific coast is an exhibition of devotion to union principles unparalleled in the history of labor organizations. I would recommend that each authordizate typographical union give expression to its sympathies for a class of men whose business more closely than all others is connected with our own, in their struggle against the tyranty of a great monopoly. ISAA'D D. GEORGE, President International Typographical Union of the United States.

After listening with great patience to a fearfully iong winded speech of Mr. Pope, the following was read by the chair: read by the chair:

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7, 1870.

PERSIDENT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS OF NEW YORK AND

BOSTON:—
The Nashville Typographical Union is going to assist the telegraph operators. Will you assist in breaking up the monopoly?

COPLAND.

monopoly?

President Nashvile Typegraphical Union.

A similar despatch was sent to presidents of Typegraphical Unions of Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Buffalo, Rochester, Troy, Utica and Syracuse. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we do most heartily assure one believed. The following resolution was ununimously passed:—
Resolved. That we do most heartily assure our brethren throughout the land that we are determined to maintain the position we have taken; that the gross misrepresentations by the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Associated Fress of the object of the League shall not swerve us from our purpose to vindicate the obiects of the League and carry this movement to a successful result.

That to the workingmen of the United States, who have so unanimously tendered us their aid, we pledge our lasting friendship and promise them that we shall endeavor to meritaling modernic, support by our continued resistance to the overbearing modernic, which was a less unpeached.

The following, which was also unanimously passed, will explain itself:—
Whereas it having come to the knowledge of this circuit that the Western Union Telegraph Company are grossly misrepresenting adars connected with our organization, by reason of bogus dispatcless issued by them, and bearing the signature of our grand chief operator, Mr. Pope; therefore be it be it Resolved, That Mr. Pope be instructed to disregard all communications representing that this or any other circuits have returned to work unless such communications be con-tained in our official cipher of the League.

communications representing that this or any other circuits have returned to work unless such communications be contained in our official cipher of the League.

The following letter, received by Mr. Pope, was also read:—

DEAR STR—I take the fiberty of enclosing the speech of General Washburn, of Wisconsin, on the postal telegraph. The bill which he proposes soon to introduce in the House of Representatives was published in the New York Herald of December 28. I am inclined to believe that very many operators favor the present proposition, and that a government telegraph would be for their best interest. As soon as the present sirke shall have been successfully concluded, I beg that you will give the subject your consideration. With the growing feeling in Congress and among the pople, I am satisfied that the postal telegraph is inevitable. Operators have never given this subject the serious consideration it merits. If, as I hope will soon be demonstable, the present gallent strike, and their power in the result of their present gallent strike, and their power in the result of their present gallent strike, and their united action on any point will, henceforth, have a most potent influence in the country. As grand chief operator of our organization, I submit to you that the subject of the enclosed speech and the proposed bill is a proper one to engage the earnest attention of our approaching convention. Let that be present system worthy of their most serious attention and deliberation? I have never thought it necessary to attend it a structure of the sealous of such vital importance to telegraphers as would be the entire thanks of the sealous of the relayabler—a paper published in the interest of telegraph errassumed in combating hem. It is within the knowledge of every competent operator that the count of the relayabler—appear published in the interest of telegraph errassumed in combating hem. It is within the knowledge of every competent operator that the count of the relayable results and this question. I may s

success of the League I remain very truly yours,

R. W. POPE, Grand Chief Operator.

P. S.—A resolution favoring the adoption of the postal telegraph upon General Washburn's plan was passed by circuit.

No. 13 this evening and subsequently reconsidered and lost upon the ground that to call for the aid of Congress in the present state of affairs would seem like showing the white leasther to the company. The members of the circuit are, individually, strongly in favor of the postal telegraph, there being scarcely a dissenting voice. The reason of the resolutions being offered this evening was that the built is to be introduced not Monday if possible. If your circuit should think the matter deserving of consideration while the strike lasts (avorable section would be of immease benefit to the measure. Very hastily yours,

R. B. Links,

The Business of the Country Must Not be Stopped.

[From the Titusville (Pa.) Herald, Jan. 7.] There seems to be a question of veracity between the telegraph managers and the strikers. The latter charge that the salaries of their brethren have been

reduced and claim that it is the intention of the management to make a general reduction of wages throughout the country. On the contrary, Secretary Paimer authoritatively contradicts these allegations, and says, further, it is no part of their purpose to reduce wages. This is the issue, and both parties refuse to yield or be dictated to. The operators all over the country, as is well known, have formed a Protective League, and hence the strike is very general and formidable. The public sympathies, as usual, irrespective of the special merits of this case, are warmily with the operators. So far as this locality and region are concerned, the "strikers" have met with very general endorsement from the patrons of the Western Union line, and assurances that they will "see them through," and a considerable amount of money is said to have been put up for that purpose. The Western Union management need no advice from us, but are entitled to know the situation. But the business of the country cannot be permitted to stand still to favor anybody. The people want the news of the day—the Associated Press reports—and whenever the Western Union the Islis to give it from such a cause as this, and any cause short of a thunder storm or hurricane, it must sustain immense loss of prestige. "Give us back the old operators, or put new ones in their places; give us the news at whatever sacrifice." This is the public sentiment and the sentiment of the press everywhere.

The Muddle South.

[From the Sayannah Republican, Jan. 5.7]

We are wishout our usual smount of despatches this morning, the cause being a strike among the telegraphic operators in all the Northern and Western Cines. The Western Union Telegraph Company, which is a vast monopoly, and as soulies as vast indertook a day or two ago to cut down the salaries of operators in California. They are now from eighty to one hundred dollars per month—low enough in all conscience—but even this small pittance for such skilled and unremitting labor is reinsed. The consequence is a strike autong the California operators, and the operators in all the Northern and Western cities, regarding the action of the company as an attempt to establish a precedent eventually to include themselves, very naturally sympathize with their California brethrea and strike also. We are opposed to strikes, as a general thing, but we cannot find it out fear to readenn the operators in this case. The Muddle South. California brethren and strike also. We are opposed to strikes, as a general tining, but we cannot find it in our heart to condemn the operators in this case. They are barely making bread, and this a heartless company would take away from them. We wish them success, and in the meantine feel willing to do without our despatches for a week, if it should result in securing to them justice. The confusion in business circles must be very great, and we advise the company that it is to their interest to remove the came, and promativ.

#### THE DEFAULTING CASHIERS.

The Defalcation at the Farmers and Drovers' National Bank at Somers, Westchester County-Further and Important Revala-

It will be remembered by our readers that there was reported to se a heavy defalcation discovered some weeks since in the bank above mentioned, which discovery was immediately followed by the sudden disappearance of Mr. C. S. Hill, the cashier. The books, upon examination at the time, were found to be in such a condition that no determination could be arrived at as to whether there was a real defalcation, or only an "irregularity" which might have arisen from a slack or untuly style of the cashier in keeping his accounts. Many of the friends of Mr. Hill insisted that his well known integrity would preclude the thought for a moment of his using the funds of the institution for his own use or allowing them to be used by other parties for other than purely legitimate business in connection with the interests of the bank. The amount unaccounted the interests of the bank. The amount unaccounted for at the time it was thought would reach the sum of \$30,000; but, as stated above, no definite sum could be fixed upon, in consequence of the confused state of the books. The whereabouts of Mr. Hill remained a mystery for several weeks, when he was discovered at a relative's residence in New Haven. A requisition was obtained from Governor Hoffman upon the Governor of Connecticut, and Mr. Hill was taken to the jail at White Plains to answer a enarge of frand preferred against him by the president of the bank.

The Farmers and Drovers' Bank transacted its business in this city through the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, in which institution the late defalcation of \$50,000 by its cashier. E. J. Oakley, took place. A statement was made a few days since that the defalcation at this latter bank was but a portion of the misdeeds of Oakley, and that the defact of the Farmers and Drovers' Bank had been traced to faise entries on the part of Oakley at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. This story was denied by the friends of the latter.

On Thursday one of the United States bank examiners was deated to proceed to the Farmers and

On Thursday one of the United States bank ex-On Thursday one of the United States bank examiners was detailed to proceed to the Farmers and Drovers' Bank and examine into its financial condition. The books were found in quite a bad state, and required two days' labor, with a large clerical force, to arrive at the true condition of its finances. The result of the investigation shows that the deficit amounts to but \$17,000, all of which is due to the irregularities of the cashier, Mr. Hill. Furthermore, there was no connection whatever with this defalcation by Mr. Oakley, the defaulter of the Merchants' Exchange Bank. Mr. Hill is now in the jail at White Plains, awaiting further action in his case, which will soon be brought before the courts.

before the courts.

Oakley, the defaulter of the \$50,000 at the Merchants' Exchange Bank of this cut, has not jet been arrested for his crime, the bank officials hot having made any charges against him.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

from the Department at Washington the pay of the men employed in the "ordinary corps" has been increased from \$20 per month to \$30. This gives the greatest satisfaction among the men, and enables the authorities at the Navy Yard to obtain a superior class of seamen, riggers, &c., while it more than reimburses the government several hundred per cent in economizing the cost of labor in the department in which they are employed. Had the "ordinary corps" system been organized when it was first suggested to the Navy Department by Captain Ryan, several years ago, a vast saving would have been effected. The corps in question discharge the duties of mooring and unmooring vessels, dismasting, rigging, &c., which labor was formerly performed by civilians, who received from two to rour dollars per diem for their labor. their labor. The old storeship Relief is being fitted out for the

their labor.

The old storeship Relief is being fitted out for the reception of the members of the Admiraity Department, who will be "billitted" on board her.

The apprentice ship Saratoga, which has been lying in ordinary at the Navy Yard for several months past, is now undergoing a thorough overhauling preparatory to being placed in commission. She is destined for Samana Bay.

Work on the steam stoop Yantic is progressing favorably and she will shortly be ready for sea.

The steam frigate Colorado will go into commission on the 15th inst. Capitain Cooper, her commander, and Capitain Nichols, the flag officer, have both reported for duty and are now engaged in perfecting the necessary arrangements on board. Her crew will consist of about 550 men, eighty marines, it is anticipated that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a full complement of men for this ship, as recruiting is now quite brisk. From fifteen to twenty seamen are shipped daily. Very many of the best of these seamen hold back from the recruiting office until the last moment, in order that they may secure their shipment on board their favorite craft. It is so with those who intend going out with the Colorado and do not want to risk being sent to sea in any smaller vessel.

The Colorado will carry the flag of Ecar Admirat

and do not want to risk being sent to sea in any smaller vessel.

The Colorado will carry the flag of Rear Admiral John Rogers, who relieves Rear Admiral Rowan, of the Delaware, as commander of the Asiatic squadron. The Delaware, or Piscotaqua, as she was formerly called, has been absent about two years and a haif, and will sail for the United States immediately upon the arrival of their relief. the arrival of her relief.

The Benecia, Captain Nicholson, is still at the yard, undergoing some minor repairs. She will sail for the East indies in a few days.

## THE LOGAN MURDER

Post Mortem Examination-Coroner's Investigation. In the case of James Logan No. 2, who was murdered on the pavement fronting premises No. 25 West Houston street, by Jerry Dunn alias Hawksnaw, by being shot through the body, a jury has been empanelled, who viewed the remains, and Coroner Flynn gave a permit for burial. Dr. Shine made a post-mortem examination on the body of the murdered man and found the bullet embedded in the right lung. The wound, of course, was the cause of death. The pistol with which Logan was shot was a large size Derringer, and is now in the possession of Dr. Shine, who will retain till after the inquest. Coroner Flynn yesterday announced his determination to indefinitely postpone the inquisition, in order to give the police ample time to continue their search for Dunn, the reputed murderer. An impression is very prevalent throughout the community that Jerry Dunn is secreted in the city and that his piace of concealment is known to many of his most intimate friends. Captain Neibermott, of the Eighth precinct, and his shrewdest detectives are not diffe. As Duna is well known to them the hope is entertained that post-mortem examination on the body of the mur-

# TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

In the Bohemian organ of Tuesday, January 4, was published a paragraph copied from the Quincy (III.)

Herald, stating that one Daniel Sickles and wife, whose united ages were 200 years, and who had been whose united ages were 200 years, and who had been married seventy-five years, applied to be admitted to the poor house in Warren (Pa.) The copperhead paper asks in a captious line whether the Daniel reterred to is General Sickles' grandfather?

As General Sickles is absent, permit me, as his father, to say that the parties reterred to are in no wise related to the General; that his grandfather died in this city lifty-six years ago.

GEO, G. SICKLES,

#### CURIOSITIES OF CLUB LIFE

Mr. Bateman as the Champion of Chivalry-A Letter of Resignation Unacknowledged.

The Bateman-Cransion controversy in regard to & difference at the Manhautan Club some few evenings ago is one of those social eruptions which, breaking out, as they must necessarily do, once in a while, create a degree of popular interest which is measured by the importance of those people most measured by the importance of those people most nearly interested in the question at issue.

Mr. H. L. Bateman is a gentleman very generally known, not alone to the ordinary public, but through various matters easy of recollection in the memory of reading people as one who has been ever ready to resent unwarranted attempts on the honor of himself or of anybody connected with him. The story of the rumpus at the Manhattan Club is sufficiently well known-no repetition is herein needed. There are points, however, in the recent dispute which are worth alluding to, as exhibiting the strange and anomalous manner in which a "society of gentlemen" regulate their ways of doing and acting.

The following are a few sections from the consti-

tution of the Manhattau Club, which have a curious bearing on the subject to controversy:--

Section 1 of the constitution, in regard to "Admisions," says:- 'Ail votes, conversations and debates on the subject of admissions, exclusions and expul-sions shall be held by the committee in honorable secrecy."

Section 9 of the bylaws:- 'No member shall, under any circumstances, divulge those proceed-ings of the committee which, by the constitution are required to be held in honorable secrecy, under

penalty of expuision."
Section 8 of the constitution, on the "Rights and Duties of Members," says: —"Any member wishing to resign shall make his resignation to the secretary

Duties of Members," says:—"Any member wishing to resign shall make his resignation to the secretary in writing."

Section 9 says:—"It shall be the duty of every member to pay all charges which he has incurred in the club acuse before leaving it."

Ar. Baileman is a gentleman of dignity and intelligence. To the reporter of this paper he communicated the entire details of the rumpus at the club, and skowed very conclusively that Mr. Hiram Cransion was the person who dragged the name and character of the Manhattan Chui Into this unenviable disturbance. Mr. Exceman is the last man in the world to originate and carry on such an affair as that in which his name has been so conspicuously mentioned. He disclaims all attempt at forcing the society of his triends on the club, and tells a simple tabe of taking two gentlemen, slesses, Butter and House, to dine with him in the restaurant of the club house. Mr. Cranston, shelteding himself under the protecting agis of the club, with singularity poor taste and cowardly judgment, as it would appear, took refuge from public opinion in the decision of a managing committee, whose conclusions were as lingular as their verdict was abrupt and unconstitutional.

It is a curious and significant feet in connection with this matter that the committee which assembled at the club room to decide the difference between Mr. Bateman and Mr. Cranston utterly ignored the letter of resignation sent in by Mr. Bateman, and pleased fiself to conclude in a verdict of expulsion. Expulsion for such an offence, or in fact for any offence, is never practised in Europe; but in this instance the aggravation of the insult to a gentlemanly and high-immeda member was anaccompanied by any notice whatever of the livestagation which ended in the exculpation of Mr. Hiram Cranston.

The following letter of resignation explains a good deal of the affair:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.
TO THE SECRETARY AND MANAGING COMMITTES OF

New York, Jan. 6, 1876.

TO THE SECRETARY AND MANAGING COMBITTE OF MANHATTAN CLUB:—

GINTLEMEN—Having been informed that your committee intends taking action as a committee of investigation (though I have received no official notification to that effect) upon the recent circumstances which have transpired between Mr. Cranston or any self, and as that investigation can have to the purpose of inquiring whether Mr. Cranston or myself is deserving of the represension of the club, I desire on my own account to frankly admit that, in administering personal chastisement to Mr. Cranston, I violated the understood commiss of the club. I beg that you will believe however, that I resorted to that course most unwillingly and not until I had fully convinced myself that Mr. Cranston would not make the apology due to me, nor afford to me am opportunity to coerce it from him. When, therefore, I fount it necessary to seek ifm within the club I had made up my mind to accept any consequence that might ensite and likewize to bear all the responsibilities as a member of ene club that might results from it.

I therefore, gentioned, respectfully tender you my resignation as a member of the Manuatian Club, and desire to express in this connection my deep regret that any circumstances should have arisen which should force me, through a marked sense of self-respect, to pursue a cosme which leads to such a separation. You will doubless be able to understand however, how a man cound, without undervaluing the benefits of your association, be induced to sacrifice them when he was quite ready to sacrifice her had Mr. Cranston been a man of courage.

I remain, genticinan, very respectfully, your obe-

courage.

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

II. L. BATEMAN.

## THE NEWARK POLITICAL IMBROGLIO.

Democratic "Victory"-Alderman Cain and His Friends-A Squally Prospective-Bribery, Corruption and a High Time Generally.

be in a state of muddle. Throughout the entire of yesterday the grand topic of discussion in every quarter, but more especially in political circles, was the disgraceful scene witnessed in the Common Council chamber of that city on the preceding night, when, brough the action of one member of the democratic majority, the heads of the entire force of republican city officials, including the Fire and Police Departments, were saved from official decapitation. As intimated in yesterday's HERALD, the feeling against the disaffected democratic Alderman, Charles Cain, among a large section of "ye flerce democracie was very great and stall continues to be. On Priday night the utterances of violent threats towards Mr. Cain were so numerous and seemingly determinate that it was deemed advisable to conduct that gentleman to the station under a strong escort of

that it was deemed advisable to conduct that gentleman to the station under a strong escort of police, lest some of the infuriated beings whose cries of "Hang nim I hang him!" were so rife might do him injury. But for this timely action on the part of the police there is little doubt that Mr. Cain's life, to say the least, was endangered. It was not until some time after the "sore neads" and their "crowds" had all disappeared that it was considered safe for him to go abroad. Throughout the entire storm Mr. Cain preserved the usmost coolness and to all appearance was compiderably less fearful of danger than his friends.

While the democratic leaders, almost to a man, openly charge that their recalcurant brother was bought over by republican "fittly lucre." it is advanced, on the other hand, that Mr. Cain has been treated most shabbily by his brethren in and out of cancus regarding the division of the spoils in the shape of city officers' appointments and in the arrangement of the standing commutaces, in the latter respect it certainly is true that he had just cause to complain, for on the printed list his name appears only once as chairman of a committee, and that one only a committee, and that one only a committee, and that one only a committee in name-sait Meadows. It is also true that on Friday night he was almost driven over to the republicans, as a matter of policy, it nothing else, took pains to see film comfortably scated.

A card over his name appeared in the local prints yesterday, in which he declares he acted purely on principle, because he believed it was right, and voted according to the dictates of his judgment and his conscience. A worse calamity, he says, might have and the present "efficesient" city government. A call for an indignation meeting against his course, signed according to the dictates of his judgment and his conscience. A worse calamity, he says, might have and, it will be held to morrow evening.

It is scarcely necessary to say that in the mean-time the republicans are judinate over

## JICHIWZ OKOS OPERLIA BUT

The case of Benjamin F. Sawyer, Mayor of Budson City; Samuel Ropes and J. J. Bowman, charged by Cornellus W. Campbell, of No. 60 Broad street, with attempting to defraud the State of North Caroline out of \$115,000 in railroad bonds on the 3d of October last, was further postponed yesterday afternoon by Justice Ledwith until Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock, at Essex Market, on's sworn affidavit of the complainant mat one of the material witnesses in the case, by whom they proposed to prove that the defendants had conspired together for the purpose of defranding the State, was out of the city, and could not be produced in sourt yesterday. Justice Ledwith stated that as the case now stands the complainant had failed to substantiate his affectations, and unless the witness was produced octors him on Wednesday next he should dismiss the complaint. line out of \$115,000 in railroad bonds on the 3d of